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New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There is much distress in Loughrea, Ireland, the people being in want of food. Three vessels were wrecked and the crews drowned in the storm off the coast of Scotland; many vessels have been wrecked by a storm off Newfoundland. Gambetta is suffering from inflammation of the bowels, - Postmaster-General Fawcett, of England, is convalescent.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday the Indian Appropriation bill was amended and passed. The Sherman bill, relative to the withdrawal of distilled ppirits in bonded warehouses, was considered and amended === In the House a bill was introduced to abolish the Internal Revenue bill on fermented liquors. The Army Appropriation bill was reported. A resolution for a holiday recess was adopted. The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered, and the Robeson amendment was debated without

DOMESTIC.-Henry H. Jessup, of New-York, was yesterday nominated to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Teheran. —— Colonel B'iss concluded his opening address in the Star Route cases. == Severe earthquake shocks were felt in various parts of New-Hampshire. ____ A fatal acpident occurred on the froy and Boston Ra'lroad at Meirose, N. Y. === The Pittsburg and Bradford oil markets were excited yesterday by reports of the Beason & Sessions, of Cohoes, were arrested yesterday, charged with incendiarism. === Thomas Doyle and Kate Mergan, a runaway couple from Oneida County, were suffocated by gas in their room at Rochester, N. Y. === The Scoville family troubles are said to have been arranged. ==== The Ohio Legislature bribery cases have ended in the discharge of the accused men. - Dr. Forbes, of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, has been indicted for complicity with grave robbers. Henry James died yesterday in Boston. === A public reception was given to Hannibal Hamlin in Bangor, Me., last evening

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Joseph Cook lectured last night on the " Religious Signs of the Times." A man was arraigned yesterday for swindling Alfred Clock, of No. 539 Madison-ave., out of a large sum of money. - Argument was heard on the injune tions obtained by dealers who wish to keep open on Sunday. __ J. M. White & Co., tea merchants, made an assignment; the liabilities are reported at \$150,000. === Further testumony was taken in the Keep libel proceedings. == Berpard Biglin was examined again by the Senate Finance Committee. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dellar (4124 grains), 84.75 cents. Stocks were less active and higher, and closed without character at a small reaction.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear followed by cloudy weather and possibly snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 34°; low est, 20°; average, 2478°.

The first arrest for attempted suicide under the Penal Code had the happy ending of oldfashioned romances-marriage. The story disclosed the familiar episodes of love, promises, betrayed confidence, tears, attempted selfmurder, prisons, trial scenes, and the union of the lovers. Even the method of suicide which the unhappy heroine adopted is noteworthy. She chewed the heads of matches. After so many interruptions the course of true love ought to run smoothly hereafter.

Mr. Joseph Cook, after his trip around the world, has reappeared once more before his friends in New-York. He lectured last night In the Church of the Divine Paternity on "The Religious Signs of the Times." Cook takes a cheerful view of religious affairs and thinks Christianity is making excellent progress. The substance of the lecture will be found in our local columns.

The "menacing comet" which Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the English astronomer, expected of public life in Massachusetts.

The Senatorial situations in Michigan and

According to the calculations of Professor Frisby, of the Naval Observatory, Washington, its orbit is an ellipse of such great length that the comet will spend nearly eight hundred years in traversing it. This will be cheering news to the timid souls who were afraid the world might be burnt up on the reappearance of the comet, but it is not complimentary to Mr. Proctor and his calculations.

The city is not to pay bills for damages against the New-York Elevated Railway without a protest. It is the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the authorities should not interplead in the suits against the company brought by abutting owners for damages done to their property. The company, however, will probably not accept this opinion, and therefore the prospect of expensive litigation seems almost endless. It would certainly be highly satisfactory to most taxpayers (not lawyers) if some arrangement could be reached by which the elevated roads would be a source of profit to the city instead of the heavy burden they are now.

Republicans who are anxious to see the party in this city reorganized will find little to encourage them in the account of the meeting of the Central Committee last night. Reports were received from six district associations saying that they favored an amendment to the constitution which would make the pledge of membership more liberal, so as to allow the independent voters some chance to join. There was a good deal of talk, not very much to the point, and finally the matter was laid on the table. This was the last act of the old commit-The one recently elected meets next tee. month, but its complexion is not much improved, and it is not likely to bring forth any fruits meet for repentance.

The Lowell bankruptcy bill now before Congress has not been improved in committee. The proposal making dealing in futures an act of bankruptcy is clearly an error. Acts of bankruptcy are those incidents of conduct which the law regards as indicating insolvency; as where a debtor absconds or "keeps his house" to avoid process. But speculation in stocks or grain, though it often ends in ruin, is not in itself an evidence of financial distress. If Congress really desires to check stock gambling it might follow the French law and impose a penalty of imprisonment on any bankrupt whose failure is caused by specula-

The last report of the Commissioner of Pub lic Works in regard to the supply of Croton is rather more doleful than usual. With a plenty of water in the Croton River valley and the acqueduct running to its full capacity the Commissioner admits that the supply in the city is inadequate and likely to become more so. He urges economy in the use of the water and remarks that he is tired of the daily complaints of a short supply. The public is likely to go on as it has been doing regardless of the Commissioner's feelings; but if the Assemblymen who are about to meet in Albany will give the matter consideration Mr. Thompson may be soothed. The trouble is that when we are told the aqueduct will not carry water enough, nobody knows whether to believe it or not. Mr. Thompson may think this hard; but character and associations will be felt in the public judgment.

Observers who are always going behind the deed to scrutinize the motive have made a good many unpleasant remarks about the unusual activity which the Congressmen have been showing at the present session. The Representatives could well afford to bear this if they would go steadily on with their work. They would finally be judged by what they do, not by what their critics say. But when they indulge in serio-comic debate over the motion for a holiday recess, they simply lay themselves open to the attacks of the enemy. Constituents were not inclined to find much fault because the Congressmen seemed inclined paign for securing to the party in power to give themselves the usual vacation. But when the members ridicule their own industry, they cannot expect that other people will have a high opinion of their sincerity. The constituents are in earnest; the Representatives may well be.

SOME SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

The sessions of several State Legislatures promise to be enlivened this winter by animated contests for the succession to seats in the United States Senate. If the preliminary manœuvring for position is an index, the aspirants are preparing for a struggle that in many cases will be long and bitter. Much greater independence of action will doubtless be witnessed in most of the contests and less alacrity in abiding by the decisions of the party caucuses. The leniency with which independent voting at the late elections has been treated has emboldened legislators with the belief that they can venture outside of party lines without danger of being ostracized. The political upheaval in November also evidenced a strong desire among the people for a new class of men and dissipated the sentiment that certain offices were the property of certain men as long as they chose to hold them. These elements are certain to play an important part in the Senatorial struggles to be decided during the next few

One of the most interesting of these contests will occur in Massachusetts. The struggle for the seat of Senator Hoar will be the hardestfought Senatorial battle that the State has witnessed in many years, and it will involve more than the success or defeat of any one man. Senator Hoar has made as admirable legislator, and his record while in Congress is unassailable except upon one point. His vote for the River and Harbor bill in the last session forms the basis for the principal charge his enemies have to bring against him. They claim that the people at the late election pronounced against every Senator and Representative who aided in passing this bill, and that the Legislature ought not to disregard a verdict so unmistakably expressed. On the other hand, Mr. Hoar's friends assert that the hostility to him springs from the determined fight he has made against Butlerism in the Republican party, and that the River and Harbor bill is only used as a pretext. His defeat, they say, would mean that the Buter element is hereafter to control the organization. The contest is sure to be a warm one and will bring into action all the latent political forces in the State. It is likely to prove also more than a passing commotion, and it may be the entering wedge which will permanently separate the Butler Republicans from the party. It is undeniable that there are a good many in the organization who are willing to cast their political fortunes into the Butler pool, and it only needed the success the General won last month to give them the courage necessary to avow their purpose. The progress of this contest will be closely watched by the country, and the success of Senator Hoar will be hailed with satisfaction by all lovers of pure politics, while his defeat will be taken as a proof that the poison of Butlerism has tainted the springs

swallowed up by the sun for several centuries. | Minnesota bear some striking resemblances to each other. In each of these States the outgoing Senator is a candidate for reelection, and the opposition comes largely from personal hostility. The principal rival, also, of each of the Senators can scarcely hope for success himself, and will be satisfied apparently if he can defeat the present incumbent and so gratify his revenge if not his ambition. In Michigan Senator Ferry's enemies announced early in the year their intention to prevent if possible his election to a third term. It is doubtful, however, if the opposition led by Congressman Hubbell would have proved more than a forlorn hope had not the State election been disastrous to the Republicans. Some of the best party papers in the State, that were willing before the election to acquiesce in the return of Mr. Ferry to the Senate, now deem it wise to substitute a new man. But he has many warm admiters who claim that his public services have reflected honor upon the State, and that the only blot upon his legislative career is his advocacy of financial heresies in the Senate at a time when the friends of a sound currency stood sorely in need of aid. Time, it is claimed, has corrected this error of judgment. Too much uncertainty surrounds the contest to make any prediction of its results safe at this time. Like Senator Ferry, Senator Windom finds his path to further political honer beset by the enmity of a bitter personal rival. But the means employed to ruin Mr. Windom's prospects with the prople of Minnesota and the charges against him have reacted, and the probabilities now favor his election as his own successor.

In only one other State, Nebraska, do complications surround the choice of a United States Senator. The railroad problem has in recent years entered more largely into politics there than in any other Western State. What is known as the Anti-Monopoly party succeeded in electing a number of candidates to the next Legislature, but how many, or how strongly their anti-railroad sentiments will influence their votes in the choice of a Senator, is as yet involved in doubt. What indications there are point to the selection of a Republican with so-called anti-monopoly sentiments to succeed Senator Saunders. These four Senatorial contests are the most interesting of those which will engage the attention of the Legislatures controlled by the Republicans.

THE CURTIS DECISION.

The Supreme Court (Justice Bradley dissenting) has confirmed the conviction of General Newton M. Curtis fer violating the law prohibiting officers and employes of the Federal Government from exacting political assessments from each other. The opinion vindicates both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law. As to the constitutional question, it declares that Congress has power to regulate the conduct of officers and employes of the Government as far as may be necessary to secure a pure and efficient public service, and recites a long list of acts, dating from the very organization of the Union, in which the power has been exercised: two in 1789, forbidding Treasury officials to be engaged in commerce, or to deal in the public property or securities; one in 1812, forbidding Federal judges to practise law; one in 1853, restricting officers from acting as claim agents; one in 1863, restraining Congressmen from practising in the Court of Claims; one in 1867, forbidding political assessments on workmen in the navv yards; one in 1868, against Congressmen taking interest in Government contracts; one in 1870, against presentations to officers; and others. The purpose of such laws is prononnced clearly within the legislative power. As to the expediency of the law, its tendency to protect the public servants against unjust exactions is declared not its only recommendation. If refusal to pay assessments may be a reason for putting good men out of the service, liberal payments may be made the ground for keeping poor ones in, and for increasing their salaries. Thus at length the Treasury may be made to pay the expenses of a political camanother term of office.

Thus the law is fully sustained; but it is important to remember that the law does not profess to abolish all political assessments. Its language is that "executive officers or employes of the United States not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate " are prohibited from requesting them. Thus it does not restrict private persons : managers of political campaigns not in the employ of the United States are free to ask for contributions. It does not interfere with such methods as those of Hubbell & Co., for Congressmen in framing the law were cereful to leave themselves outside its operation; they are not executive officers or employes. But they will do well to ponder the decision, and the outspoken popular disapproval of the past assessments, and to amend and enlarge the law so that the whole system shall be rooted out.

RAILROAD WARS.

Most controversies have two sides. In the controversies between the railroads and those who have sought to "regulate" transportation by National law, THE TRIBUNE has failed to see good sense in the proposed exactments. Some have been bluntly communistic, some merely spiteful, and many injudicious and dangerous, though well-meant. But there is another side to the question. There are some features of railroad management which ought to be regulated or wholly suppressed, if it can be done without harm to public interests greater than the evil which it is sought to re-

Last week there was issued from the office of Commissioner Fink a statement showing the movement of freight eastward from Chicago, during the past four years, and the rates charged. Live stock is not included in the statement of tonnage, nor any freight merely local to the road receiving it; the tonuage is given of all freight shipped each month from Chicago to points at or beyond the eastern termini of the Lake Shore, the Michigan Centrai and Canada Southern, the Grand Trunk. the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the various connections of the former Atlantic and Great Western to Salamanca, and the Baltimore and Ohio to Parkersburg and Wheeling. This statement, though it does not include the whole of east-bound through freight. practically and correctly represents the whole. The rates given are those charged on waybills. As the actual charges were much lower during the railroad wars, the difference being made up by rebates and other devices, The Railroad Gazette holds it reasonable to allow only 1334 cents per 100 pounds for the lowest and largest class of freight in August, 1881, 1212 cents for the rest of that year, 10 cents for January, 1334 cents for February, and 1712 cents for March. These, and the rates given by Commissioner Fink's office, are the rates for grain and flour, which form so large a part of the east-bound through freight that the results of the whole eastward movement are thought to be correctly indicated by assuming that the entire tonnage eastward went through to New-York at the lowest rates.

1	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
January February March Abril May June July Angust September, October November	\$975,510 890,380 930,742 850,942 560,820 752,022 581,149 815,941 804,954 1,228,809 1,228,040 1,453,336	\$1,309,800 1,332,416 2,232,818 1,216,042 750,444 1,313,796 960,924 1,015,090 909,384 1,076,793 1,372,238 1,713,527	\$1,847,110 1,634,650 1,532,698 1,531,526 1,028,383 923,905 777,780 717,934 603,585 644,685 541,265 664,462	\$642,25 620,91 727,18 692,37 578,83 579,02 475,11 691,20 766,17 764,35 1,075,36

In these forty-seven months the same great railroads were employed as machines for transportation, but with results ranging all the way from \$2,232,818 per month to \$475,195 per month. With the same capital, the same debt to be supported, the same army of men employed, the same tracks and rolling stock to be kept busy, these companies carned about \$72,000 daily in one month and only \$16,000 daily in another. Naturally it will be inferred that these extraordinary variations are unavoidable, being due to the different quantity of freight moved. For illustration, therefore, we contrast the toenage actually moved in a

	Tonnage.	Earnings.
December, 1879 March, 1880. December, 1880. January, 1881 May, 1872. September, 1881. November, 1881.	179.167 318.974 244.790 263.873 252.910 265.414 216.506 321,148	\$1,433,336 2,232,818 1,718,527 1,947,110 663,535 641,265 644,296

In the four months first named, the roads transported eastward 1,006,804 tons of freight, and in the other four months 1,085,978 tons, a larger quantity. But in the first four months the earnings were \$7,226,791, and in the second series of months the earnings were only \$2,410,916. If we assume that the bare cost of transportation and maintenance of property, without any interest or dividends for capital, is only \$2 per ton from Chicago to New-York-an estimate which all will admit is too low, for it is only 10 cents per 100 pounds-even then the roads earned for interest on capital invested only \$238,960 in the second period of four months, and \$5,213,183 in the first period. If the estimate of bare cost is placed higher, it appears that the roads not only transported freight during the second period without profits for capital, but at an actual loss, while the difference between the profitable and unprofitable months remains the same-about \$5,000,000.

What right have railroad managers to play tricks with the property intrusted to their charge, atter such a fashion as this? Judged by its earnings, this vast property was rendered valueless for eleven months out of the forty-seven, and yet the same managers proved that they had power to earn, and actually did earn, with the same property, from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for capital, in excess of all costs of transportation, in one of these years. The charge that speculation by railroad managers is at the bottom of nearly all troubles in transportation seems to have some foundation. Stockholders and bondholders have the right to ask whether railroad wars made for the purpose of rendering stocks comparatively valueless are not contrary to public policy. The public has reason to inquire, too, whether the violent fluctuations in rates, which railroad managers find excuse for making when they want to buy or to sell stocks, cannot be pre

THE JEANNETTE'S MODEL.

Naval Constructor Much has fully confirmed THE TRIBUNE'S judgment in regard to the ill-fated Jeannette. He had general charge of the construction and repairing of vessels at the Mare Island Navy Yard at the time that illfated vessel was being overhauled for her Arctic voyage, and coincided in the opinion of the Board of Inspection that she was not adapted for an extended cruise in high latitudes. In his deposition which was laid before the Board of Inquiry on Monday, he declared that when the ship left San Francisco he did not consider her fit for an Arctic expedition. which they have long eaten as a vegetable. And why not, if " fine old Cheddar " can be made of oleomargarine ! This opinion was based on the fact that she was an old vessel, built as a yacht rather than as an ice ship, and that her model was not adapted for Arctic cruising. In his judgment it would not have been possible, by any additional repairs which might have been made, to render her a good and safe ship for the work that lay before ber.

As the other naval experts have concurred in these opinions this judgment will probably be accepted by the Board of Inquiry as final. Sir Allan Young, an Arctic navigator of extended experience, has had a more favorable account to give of the : vessel but as he was the owner when the purchase was negotiated in England by Mr. Bennett, his views in regard to her strength and model will be regarded with suspicion. The fact remains that in the deliberate judgment of the Board of Examiners and the naval experts who superintended the work of reconstruction, the Jeannette was not the ship she ought to have been in order to have entered upon a voyage of such extraordinary hazard with a reasonable prospect of success. Another time it will be wiser for an enthusiast in Arctic discovery, who wishes to engage the services of officers of the United States Navy, to have a commission of experts build or buy his ship rather than attempt to repair and reconstruct it for service for which it is not fundamentally adapted.

A SOCIAL CUTTLEFISH.

The average Socialist in certain respects presents a strong likeness to the cuttlefish. When pressed with searching questions concerning his beliefs, he emits a discharge of dark and mysterious generalities and indefinite platitudes, under cover of which he makes good his retreat. A fair example of this is to be found in the atterances of Herr Most, who has just been welcomed with the clashing of beer mugs as a martyr fresh from " British dungeons." Her: Most announces his creed as "the ownership of sverything by everybody." which has a sort of glittering attractiveness calculated to produce an impression in the most hardened monopolist provided he can be everybody." But when fierr Most is asked whether, if Communism existed and he worked harder than his neighbor, he would receive more money, the answer is " That is one of the great difficulties."

Now this answer may be interpreted in different ways. The most natural inference is that Herr Most considers it would be difficult to imagine his working harder than his neighbor, which, from what we can learn of so-called Socialists, is undoubtedly true. Or he may mean that it would be difficult to find anyone who would do less work than he, which is probably erue. Perhaps he has a dim glimmering of the fact that so long as men possess varying capaci ties, mental and physical, they will never submit to equal interests in the production of all " and " the interest of ail in the work of each one." So he endeavors to scattle away, protecting his escape by saying "If the minority worked harder than the majority, then they would have more. Why could there not be two societies each having its own ! But surely Herr Most forgets that this would constitute an " aristocracy " such as he groans under at present, and would be subversive of the principles of perfect equality upon which Socialism is supposed to be based. When pressed further by a question whether reward for effort, under the Commune, would be in proportion to the effort, he abandons the cuttletish dodge. He flatly confesses his inability to answer and repeats " That is one of the diffi-Computations on this basis, not made by any culties about which the leaders are not decided. It whose

yet of primary importance. Will the man who can earn \$3 a day be willing to be limited to \$2 50 because his neighbor can only earn \$2 ? This is merely a different phase of the same idea, and one that was dispassionately discussed by Mill without any murderous brancishing of pretzels or cries for blood. And if Herr Most waits the "establishment of the Commune" to answer this question, he waits until the arrival of the millennium. As a cuttlefish, with a natural talent for evasion and a stimy coldbloodedness, however, Herr Most is a success.

Henry James, sr., has been so little before the public of late that the news of his death will attract many simply because he was the father of the novelist. To the father as a trained and polished writer singularly felicitous in expression the son owes much. In the critical dissection of character, the balancing of motives, and the often introspective study of mental and spiritual phenomena which characterizes the works of the novelist, can be traced a direct inheritance from the father's devotion to metaphysical analysis and psychological specula-

PERSONAL.

The Georgia Legislature has made an appropriation of \$1,000 for a portrait of tue late Senator B. H. Hill, to be placed on the wall of the Chamber of Representatives. A Georgia artist will be selected

General John B. Gordon and wife reached their home in Atlanta, Ga., last Friday, on their return from Europe. The General was considered by his friends then to look the very picture of health, and ten years younger thin he did when he left the

The Rev. John P. Taylor, of the Second Congregational Church, New-London. Coun., has accepted the call to a professorship at Andover. He will not give up his pastorate until next July or August, however, and will not tender a formal resignation

Mr. James McMillan, of Adrian, Mich., has purchased the Shakespearean library of Colonel Thompson, of Flint, and will present it to the University of Michigan. The collection is said to be the inest Shakespearean library in America. It contains, among other interesting copies of the great poet's works, a "reading-desk" edition once owned and used by Fanny Remble; another once the prop-erty of W. E. Eurton; and a third bearing the auto-graph of Macready.

Professor F. L. O. Rhoerig, Dean of the College of Asiatic Languages at Cornell University, is said to speak fluently more languages than any other person in the world. Several official papers recently received by the State Department at Washington, in languages that no one there understood, have been sent to him to translate, which he has done without difficulty. It is reported that his isomiliarity with the Persian tongue, as well as with nearly all the important languages of Asia and Europe, has caused his appointment as Chargé d'Affaires in Persia to be strongly recommended and favorably considered

Mr. Gladstone will next month visit his Midlothisn constituents, as the guest of the Earl of Rosebery, at Dalmeny. He will be entertained at a banquet in the Edinburgh Corn Exchange by the Liberal Club of Scotland, and will address three meetings of electors- at the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, at West Calden, and at Dalkeith. Should be, as is hoped, prolong his stay until January 29, an ovation will be tendered him on that day, the semi-centen-nial anniversary of his first occupation of a seat in the House of Commons. He will probably arrive in Edinburgh on January 15.

Dr. Macdonaid's patients on Ward's Island are about to issue a newspaper-probably the first considerable venture of this sort ever undertaken by patients in a lunăție asylum. The journal is to be called The Moon.\ It has underneath the title a rather good engraving of the buildings on the Island as seen by moonlight. It bears the appropriate

Fair Moon, to thee I sing!
Brigat regent of the heavens,
Say, why is ev'rything
Either at sixes or at sevens! It is frankly and honestly dated, "New-York City Asylum for the Insane, January 1, 1883."

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19 .- The Rev. Dr. B. F. Cocker, a prominent Methodist divine, professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Michigan, is lying very low from an attack of acute pneumonia. There is little hope of his recovery.

A late report from the East says that the Chinese and Japanese have discovered that good cheese can be manufactured from a species of bean

In the historic town of Boscawen, N. H., is a Congregational church which celebrated last Wednesday the forty-fifth anniversary of the installation of its second pastor, the Rev. Edward Buxton. The change of sentiment among religious people as to the use of liquor is forcibly illustrated by these entries in the account books of the church on July 3, 1823, when the frame of the present edifice was raised: 54 pounds sugar at 1s., \$9; 209 lemons at 3s. a dozen, \$8 71; 7% gallons W. I. rum, \$8 62; 4% gallons N. E. rum, \$2 37; mag and tumblers, \$0 17.

A Philadelphian, detained by business, spent a recent Sunday in Baltimore. In the evening he went into a saloon and took a drink, several men who were present drinking with him. The next morning he was astonished by a summons to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness to prove that the saloon-keeper had ated the Sunday law. He acknowledged that he had taken a drink in the place named, and when asked if others were present, promptly pointed out two of the larymen as his chance companions of the night before. That will do," interrupted the foreman hasily; "that will do, you can go home," and the Philadelphian was politely escorted to the door by a bailiff.

Rats will fight desperately when death is the only alternative, and he is a wise man who keeps out of ach of their teeth. The following anecdote shows how a man of "nerve" ought to act when the enemy is at very close range. A printer happened in at a hotel in Sacramento the other day just in time to join a group of men who were waiting to see a terrier kill a rat. The age was opened and the rat most unexpectedly ran up the printer's leg inside his trousers. He did not scream or clutch, but clenched his hands, stood erect and coolly told those present to be quiet. "Now he is going up by my knee; now he is on my thigh; now he has passed to the small of my back; now he rests. Don't strike; don't seize him. Here, take a small stick, tap gently just above the rascal—gently, gently. That's it, drive him down easily—don't provoke him. Now he moves, now he turns—press gently; now he descends; there he goes around my hip; now he turns downward; here he comes by my knee—there, he's out." And so he was, and the terrier forthwith monopolized him.

Interesting geographical details respecting the settlement in North Borneo newly acquired by England have been communicated to the Australian press by the captain of the steamer Tannadice, who entered Sandakan Harbor on his last voyage to China. He describes the harbor as surpassing that of Sydney, not only in extent but also in beauty of scenery. From eas to west it is seventeen miles, and from north to south ourteen, and its shores are thickly covered with magnificent timber, many of the trees being 300 feet i height. No fewer than seventeen rivers flow into the harbor, two of them being navigable for twenty miles inland for vessels of a draught of twelve feet. The Kinimland for vessels of a draight of tweeve teet. The kinds batangan River, a little way down the coast, is described as being a vigable for 400 miles, with a draught of twenty-six is when the bar is crossed. The town of Elopara is built on rising ground about a mile and a half inside the harbor, and already contains a population of 3,000 Chinese and natives. The elimate is reported to be exceptionally cool for the tropics. Altogether, Captain Green and his passenners seem to have been lightly impressed with the prospects of the new settlement.

The original door-knocker, brought over in the Mayflower, which for several generations was upon the front door of the old Winslow house at Marshfield, still standing on the Webster farm, has lately come into the possession of the Rev. W. C. Winslow, of Roston, who will probably give it to the Webster Historical Society. "In 1850," says The Boston Transcript, the Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., rector of St. Paul's, Staten Island, while on a visit to Mr. Webster, was presented by him with the interesting relie. It is inscribed, From Winslow House, Marshfield, Mass. Came in the Mayflower, 1620. And on the rim or head to receive the blows of the hammer, the inscription runs, 'Presented by Daniel Webster to Dr. G. Winslow, Sept. 12, The door-knocker is of įbrass, but so incrusted with age that some Old Mortality will have to exercise considerable friction to bring back the original lustre, such as greeted the caller upon Governor Edward Winssuch as greeted the camer upon overlaw. Mr. Webster took great interest in the old mansion, which the builder and original owner named 'Careswell,' and looked upon this relie as among the most valuable souvenirs of the May flower and the Pikrim age. As will be remembe ed by some, the Webster tomb is in the Winslow buryingground, near the tomb of Governor Josiah Winslew, whose cost of arms—the crest being a tree cut short but

Grangers, Anti-Monopolists or "blackmailers," is a detail which can be settled when the Commune but by the Commissioner's assistants and The Railroad Cazette, show changes in monthly

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POLITICAL NEWS.

Reports have been made that the Republicans and Independents in the Florida Legislature were strong enough to control that body. This is doubtless untrue, but the fact that there was some ground for the rumor shows what an advance liberal ideas have made in the State. A few more elections will probably see Florida again a safe Republican State

Time brings its revenges in politics as well as elsewhere. In 1868 the present Governor-elect of Kansas was the reputed author of the plank in the Democratic platform of that State opposing negro suff-rage. Next year when he wants to draw his salary as the Democratic Governor, he will have to get the war-rant signed by a colored man who was elected Auditor of State by the Republicans last November.

A few Independent papers are giving much time and thought to the next Presidential ticket of the Republican party. Their zeal in naming candidates and then in enumerating their disqualifications speaks well for their industry if not for their foresight. Meanwhile the Republican party is hard at work scraping off barnacles and considering reform measures and giving more attention to proving that it is worthy to be trusted longer with power than to who shall be its candidate in 1884.

Apparently it takes a long time to teach men to exercise ordinary care in voting. The experi-ence Maine had with defective ballots and returns in Garcelon's time ought to have given a lesson that would have lasted at least a decade. And yet the canvassers of last September's election found it necessary to throw out 1,700 ballots on account of carelessness in preparing them. Had the election been as close as the campaign promised it would be, much trouble might have resulted. promised it would be, much trouble might have resulted. But as the majorities of the Republican Congressmer will be over 9,000, no harm will come this time from eedlessness.

It is hoped that the divisions which characerized the campaign of the Republicans in the XVIIth Congressional District in Ohio have been healed and that harmony wid mark the selection of a candidate for the late Congressman Updegraff's place. The district is indoubtedly Republican, and it only needs union in the ranks and a good candidate to make certain an old-time majority. The present is believed to be a good occasion and the XVIIth District a good place to begin reorganiz-tor the Pauphlian party. ing the Republican party.

Some of the Ohio Democrats are hugging the fond decusion that that State is solidly fixed in their party's column. They demonstrate the claim by figures" that speak for themselves," and if a Democrat is strong on any point it is on figures. According to their calculation everyone who voted the Democratic ticket last October is always going to vote it hereafter, all the Republicans who stayed at home then are going to keep away from the polis in the future, and the conditions which made this year a bad one for the Republican party are to be permanent. It's a use argument and a comforting conclusion—for the Democrats.

There wil. . no contest in Connecticut over Mr. Waller's election on account of the illegal bullots cast by the Democrats in New-Haven, but a homily might be preached on the supposition that the ballots had been cast in South Carolina or Mississippi, and that Mr. Waller had been a Republican candidate object in calling attention to the illegality, The Hartford Courant says, is not to make a contest, but to show that the ballots were plainly contrary to the spirit of the law. Anyone who has seen one of them folded knows that its character was readily told, the black im-pression showing plainly through the white paper. This was the principal design in making them, so that voters could be "spotted" at the polls."

PUBLIC OPINION.

SOURING ON VOORHEES.

Senator Veorhees, of Indiana, has for years Senator V corfices, of Indians, has for years been on the wrong side of every question on which there was a difference of opinion in his own party. He was an advocate of soft maney. He is a recent convert to a high protective tariff and is now also an opponent of the Pendleton Reform bill. He has, nowever, some estimable quantities, and is a very popular man in Indiana, but it must be a matter of regret that the Democracy of a State which not many years ago sent to the National councils such men as Hendricks, Kerr and McDonaid at present have no more conspicuous spokesman at Washington than "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

REPUBLICANISM AND SCHOOL-HOUSES,

From the Council Blags Nonpared (Rep.)

There is some prospect of Indiana stepping to the front as a banner Republican State. Three hoadred and three school-houses were creeted by that commonwealth the present year.

monwealth the present year.

WILL THEY KEEP IT UP!

From The Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

All reports from Wassington agree that there is a moral and industrious nurricane central in all the departments of National saturority. Keep it up!

Cameron has transformed aimself from a revengeful Boss to a political peacemaker, and the scales of Independents are no longer necessary to appease his appetite. Keep it up!

Arthur and Istened to the gentle murmurs voiced in the 194,000 midority against folger, and he has called a halt in the delivery of Federal offices on presentation of 306 meduls. Keep it up!

Senator Mitcuell is patiently listening to the Stalwart profiers of peace and fraternity, and kindly beckons the measure to such their Boss togus and commit the Independent Republican platform to memory. Keep it up!

General Cameron has turned missionary and is preaching the gospel of political peace and good will to all Republican men. Keep it up!

There is a sweeping revival in Concress that has made many sudden converts to Civil Service Reform. Keep it up!

There is a corner in public economy in both branches of Congress and it is felt in all the channels of National authority. Keep it up?

There is no obsposition to vote large appropriations to the Navy, for Secretary Chandler and ex-Secretary Robeson to divide among jobers. Keep it up?

The people are thundering about the ears of Congress the necessity of abolishing the Internal Revenue system, with its needless revenues and 4,000 needless officials.

siness interests of the country with one voice and a judicious and settled tariff policy this

Reep it up i
The popular mandate now is—Bosses and spoilsmen to
to the rear; honest government to the front. Keep it up MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. WALLACK AT HARLEM.

The residents of Harlem and the pilgrims to that

place enjoyed, on Monday night, the unusual pleasure of seeing Mr. Lester Wallack as Eliot Grey, in his own "Rosedale." Both the play and the performance are familiar to this public, and have been so for years. Mr. Wallack exerted his sparkling powers, in that mood of elegant nonchalance and romantic sentiment which he can carry with so much ease and with such trenchant artistic effect, and, in the several stratagem scenes which are the substance of "Rosedale," he maintained a perfect illusion. The rescue of the child-involving this brilliant comedian's character-assumptions and comic songs, and the bit of plaintive melody that lures the stolen lad from the gypsy tent-was managed by him with great spirit, and it wrought its usual effect of breathless suspense and delighted surprise. Mr. Waliack had a brilliant welcome, and his acting gave abundant pleasure. The cast

Miles McKerns Bunbary Kobb Binbury Kobb.
Matthew Leigh
tolonei cav ndish May.
Bir Arthar May.
Romany Rob. former Green.
orporal Daw, of the Lancers.
looksey
tobert
look Leigh
Fabitha Stork

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERT. The second concert of the Philharmonio Club occurred last evening in Chickering Hall, to presence of an audience of music-lovers very encouraging in size, but not yet so large as these excellent concerts should command. The club was assisted by Miss Ella Earle and Mr. Alexander Lambert. Miss Earle sang with tasse and in good style two charming songs of Jensen, and the taking Mia Piccirella of Gomez. At the recalls after each of her numbers her selections were, less suitable. We judge that Miss Earle's range is limited, but that, within it, her fresh bright voice and good manner of singing will always be effective and welcome.

Mr. Lambert's performance was very warmly received by the critical audience. He played the "Moszkowski Tarantella" with great brilliancy, force and accuracy, and the most admirable shading and color. To repeated applause Mr. Lambert replied with a study of Chopin, very delicately given. The best evidence of his artistic faculty, however, was his playing of the planeforte part of the "Nawratil" trie, with Messrs. Arnoid and Werner, in which his instrument was so subordinated and so helpful as to be a high example of its use under such circumstances. By such work as that of last evening Mr. Lambert must win a good place among our musiciaus. The Beethove quartet was purely deligntful. Mr. Weiner played the flute part of the Handel sonata for flute and pranoforte with Mr. Liebling with his accustomed purity of tone and clearly factle execution. But doubt the wisdom of putting the work upon such a programme, and indeed believe that it is useless to attempt " injurening " programmes of chamber-music concerts. The concert last evening was slightly too "miscellaneous." The purer such pro-